

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF DISTRIBUTING TAXES BETWEEN DIFFERENT BUDGETS

Kadyrov Vakhid Marimbayevich

*Urgench State University named after Abu Raykhan Beruni
Senior Lecturer, Department of Business and Management
Candidate of Technical Sciences*

Sapayev Maksudbek Karimovich

*Urgench State University named after Abu Raykhan Beruni
Teacher of the Department of Business and Management*

Abstract: This article presents issues and solutions that affect the justification of socio-economic indicators of regional development by forecasting and planning local budget revenues, increasing the revenue base of local budgets, finding effective ways to form them, as well as solving these problems, forming budget revenues and ensuring consistent revenue receipts, using effective regulatory methods in practice, and increasing local budget revenues, first of all, preventing periodic cash shortages in financing budget expenditures and ensuring the financial stability of the local budget, and secondly, playing an important role in the socio-economic development of the region.

Keywords: budget processes, efficiency, recession, municipal budget, subsidy, development of financial capacity, regional budget tax policy.

KIRISH

Budgetary policy in the field of budget revenue formation is an effective means of regulating socio-economic processes. Budget revenue should be defined as an economic, legal and material category, as well as from the perspective of social and historical aspects.

The financial stability of the local budget is a complex concept, according to which it reflects the state of ownership of a monetary fund in the amount necessary for the sustainable development of a particular local area, as well as its financial security in the presence of budgetary risks. In this case, the conditions for the financial stability of the local budget are the following:

- balanced budget expenditures and revenues;
- financial independence and solvency of the budget, that is, the ability of local authorities to mobilize financial resources to the budget without any financial assistance;
- ability to fulfill their obligations in full and on time.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

It is important to determine the directions of budget revenue regulation based on the main goals and objectives of medium-term economic development. In the process of analyzing this article, the methods of scientific knowledge of logic, historicity, consistency and objectivity were widely used.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Budget revenues, as an important instrument of budgetary policy, influence socio-economic processes in the country and, first of all, ensure the level of economic development [1].

In this case, tax policy should be aimed at expanding domestic demand and stimulating the activities of business entities in the region. The average share of revenues of the public sector in the European Union for 1995-2012 was 44.7 percent of GDP [2].

Analysis of the elasticity of tax revenues in developed countries indicates that their various tax capacities are adjusted for the level of development of productive forces, unemployment and balance of payments. Forecasting budget revenues is an important component of the budget regulation system, determining the formation of budget indicators for the upcoming budget period and the medium term, ensuring increased efficiency and transparency of budget processes.

Ctigitls (1997) noted that at the beginning of the recession, the role of financial regulation increased and there was an active use of fiscal instruments. The dynamics of budget revenues and tax revenues are generally associated with the implementation of a stimulating fiscal policy. The possibilities of using budget revenues in macroeconomic regulation are related to the conditions and results of production and the level of development of economic relations [3].

Fedorova et al. (2006) note that the volume of municipal budget revenues is affected by the tax base for individual taxes, the tax rate, and normative allocations to regional budgets. Strengthening the revenue base of local government should be carried out in two directions, namely, by improving the budget and tax legislation, ensuring the basic level, and by increasing the level of local taxes. The following principled approaches can be distinguished in solving problems related to the distribution of taxes between the central and local budgets:

The first is the distribution of taxes and tax authorities;

the second is the joint use of the tax base (taxpayers pay the same tax to budgets of different levels);

the third is the share of income distribution from tax revenues (the distribution of taxes between budgets of different levels based on criteria) [4].

In our opinion, it is advisable to fully allocate income tax from individuals and profit tax from legal entities to local budgets, and to distribute value-added tax proportionally between budget units at different levels.

In the future, it is necessary to ensure inter-budgetary balance in the republic, expand the tax base by increasing industrial production while increasing local budget revenues, and create a mechanism to calculate the tax potential of each region and encourage the initiative of local government bodies to increase it by introducing the concept of regional tax potential into tax legislation.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, in the world trend of the distribution of taxes between budgets of the budgetary system, research is regularly conducted in this direction, on this topic, but there is no single system. The distribution of taxes between budgets of the budgetary system in the republic has not been sufficiently studied. In our opinion, this issue will become even more urgent in the context of the implementation of the Action Strategy for 2017-2021, in order to fully fulfill the tasks of ensuring the financial independence of local budgets and reducing the dependence of lower-level budgets on higher-level budgets.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Якубов М.С., Жамалова Г.Б. Интеллектуальные модели и методы поддержки принятия управленческих решений в налоговой службе. Современные концепции научных исследований. 72я Международная научная конференция. «Евразийское Научное Объединение» • № 2 (72) • Февраль, 2021.
2. Морозова Е.А. Муниципальная реформа и межбюджетные отношения в российских регионах // Экономические науки. 2008. № 14(39);
3. Любимцев Ю.Н. Приоритеты совершенствования межбюджетных отношений // Экономист. 2000. № 6. С. 21 — 33.;
4. Жамалова Г.Б. «Налоговая политика на макро и микроэкономическом уровнях, ее сущность и принципы разработки». International scientific and technical journal. Innovation technical and technology Vol.1, №.4. 2020..
5. Каракулова И. «Фонды гарантирования выплат за договорами страхования жизни»: зарубежный доход // Экономика 133/2012. п. 48
6. Averchenko O.D. The guarantee scheme of mutual exchange in the strakovo sectori bankovskoy sphere // Financial Journal. No. 4 2016. p. 110.
7. Федорова Е.А., Левина В.В., Печникова Т.В. Межбюджетные трансферты как инструмент Финансового регулирования доходов муниципальных бюджетов в Тульской области. Финансы и кредит. 29 (233) – 2006. ст. 18-25.